Second Continental Congress (pg.128) – Meeting from delegates from every colony except Georgia who showed up in autumn. Was important as it decided that they would support the war but decided why they had this war.

Group 1 (not a key term, more of a description) (pg. 128) – a group of the meeting (above key term) that consisted of John and Samuel Adam, Richard Henry Lee, and others who favored complete independence from Great Britain. Was important as it was one of the main choices of why to have war.

Group 2 (not a key term, more of a description) (pg.128) – another group who were more moderates that had John Dickinson with others who hoped for modest reforms in the imperial relationship that would permit an early reconciliation. Was important as it was at the other end of what the 1st group wanted, also another choice.

Olive Branch Petition (pg.128) - signed by the delegates of America that probably said to make it easier on them. Was important as it was rejected and one motivational factor for independence.

*Common Sense* (pg.129) – a pamphlet made by Thomas Paine who had emigrated from England to America 15 months ago. It was important as it helped change the American outlook toward the war; helped support the idea of independence faster.

The Declaration of Independence (pg.129) – written by Thomas Jefferson with help from Benjamin Franklin and John Adams that was a formal document stating that America has no allegiance to the British crown and separated all ties. Was important as this allowed us to become a new nation and allow us to become independent.

Articles of Confederation (pg.130) – A government established by Congress to control the individual states as one but were a weak government. This was important as it was the first government established after the DOI (above key term) but ultimately failed.

George Washington (pg.132) – a 43-year old Virginian planter-aristocrat who had commanded colonial forces during the French and Indian War had the most experience in war than any other American-born officer available and was an early advocate of independence, who was also admired, respected, and trusted by nearly all patriots. Also received help from Marquis de Lafayette from France and Baron von Steuben from Prussia who both assisted America during the Revolutionary war. He was important as he was unanimously chosen to be the general of the American Revolution who was a wise choice; he stayed loyal to their causes, performed difficult tasks, and kept the nation going even when times were bad.

American Advantages (pg.133) – some advantages were that the Americans were fighting on their land, home advantage, British were far from their land (so resources will take time) also unfamiliar with land, American were committed to this 100%, British 50%, Americans had more powerful allies (France and Prussia). This was important as it was the driving factor of how the British (most powerful army) had lost to newbies.

General Thomas Gage (pg. 134) (forgot to mention him in vocab 4) – a general fighting the Americans, was English. Was important as he was the first British general in the Revolutionary War, also commanded the battle at Lexington and Concord, plus the Battle of Bunker Hill.

(The battle of) Bunker Hill (pg.134) – Battle where British received more casualties than the Americans but won. This was important as this showed that the American had a chance to win this war.

Moore’s Creek Bridge (pg. 134) – place in NC where a loyalist uprising had been crushed by a band of patriots (Feb. 27, 1776). Important as it helped realize that they could not receive too much help from the loyalists and that they were not effective in helping them.

Invasion of Canada (pg. 135) – an invasion to remove the British threat and win the Canadians to their cause, Benedict Arnold (a general for the USA, was famous and respected until caught as a double agent for the British) and Richard Montgomery (another general for America, died in this battle) had both fought and tried to lay siege in Quebec but failed, even Benjamin Franklin couldn’t convince the Canadians to join their cause. This was important as it was sort of a decision not to make Canada part of the new nation.

William Howe (pg. 135) – another general for the British, hoped to awe them into submission, didn’t want to fight, felt no hostility to them. He was important as he was able to capture New York.

Britain’s Strategy (pg.136) – a plan to divide the states in half and send two armies to defeat the Americans. Was important as Howe abandoned it and hoped to quickly capture the capital (Philadelphia), discourage the Patriots, rally the Loyalists, and bring the war to quick end, failed.

Patriot Victory at Saratoga (pg. 138) – battle in Saratoga which the British surrendered and convinced the French to help them with their cause. This was important as it was the turning point in the war.

British Blunders (pg. 138) – factors that helped the British not end the war when they had large advantages over the Americans. William Howe was the main problem, he abandoned his more effective strategies, allowed Washington and his army to retreat and regroup, and allowed them to stay unmolested during the winter where they were much more easy prey. Was important as it revealed reasons of why the British couldn’t win the war.

Divisions in the Iroquois Confederacy (pg. 138) – was caused by at first the French and Indian War, next the Brants alliance with British was a sign of the growing divisions, three supported the British, two supported the Americans, one divided. This factor was important as they were involved in the Revolutionary war.

Militia Diplomats (pg. 138) – a name for all the early American representatives (John Adam’s name). They were important as they were not like the ones in Europe, so they had to make crucial decisions since they had to interpret the instructions of Congress.

Pivotal French Aid (pg. 139) – the aid that the French gave was they formally recognized the United States as a sovereign nation, provided a navy and an expeditionary force that proved invaluable in the decisive phase of the revolutionary conflict. The aid was important as it was one of the major reasons of how the Americans won against the British.

Sir Henry Clinton (pg.139) – new general that replaced Howe in 1778 and moved Howe’s army in PA back to NY, there was a not a lot of fighting, they stayed there for over a year, an important effect occurred because of this. Since there was no fighting, George Rogers Clark decided to lead a daring expedition over the mountains and captured settlements in the Illinois country from the British and their Indian allies.

Nathanael Greene (pg. 141) – The leader of the southern (command), a Quaker and a former blacksmith from RI and was the ablest of all the American generals o the time; next to Washington himself. He was important as he made major victories and helped push Cornwallis (the commander of the British in the war against America) into Yorktown (where George Washington and others managed to trap Cornwallis there and to starve his men of ammunition and supplies where he surrenders).

Treaty of Paris (pg. 143) – treaty that finally ended the Revolutionary war. Was important as it granted the US a clear-cut recognition of its independence and a generous cession of territory – from the southern boundary of Canada to the northern boundary of Florida and from the Atlantic to the MI.

The Loyalists’ Plight (pg.144) – The loyalists’ were in a tough situation, they fled (100,000 people) the country because they were British supporters, they were hounded by Patriots, harassed by legislative and judicial actions, it was too much to bear. Important fact because it shows injustice also, a little show about civil war (they were both Americans, had some fights, but this was not major at all).

Disestablishment of the Anglican Church (pg.144) – During the American Revolution, the Anglican Church had started to lose power because many of their members were loyalists, also weakened the Quakers. This was important as this started to lose its authority as the main religion and they became unpopular in America; also helped allowed the Catholic Church (thanks to the French) become more powerful.

African American Desire for Freedom (pg.145) – the desire for African Americans to become free – African were 60% of the population but because of this (and the British offer to join them), the population had decreased to 44%. Important as it led to open resistance to white control; example was with Thomas Jeremiah (a free black) who was executed in 1775 by Patriot leaders for helping the British.

Tension between Liberty and Slavery (pg.145) – Since liberty and slavery are close opposites, Southern people supported slavery, and the North supported liberty. Important as these were reasons of why the white Americans were fighting in the Revolutionary War (also the Civil War was a result of the tensions).

Taking Sides (pg. 145) – Choices of where the colonists either (large majority) resented the assistance the Mohawk and other Indian nations had given the British and insisted on treating them as conquered people or adopted a paternalistic view of the tribes that was only slightly less dangerous to them. Important as the larger majority decided to eventually take over the Indian land.

Shawnee Indians (pg.146) – they had attempted to lead an uprising against white settlers moving into the lands that would later become Kentucky; also they were in WV. They were important as they tried to prevent the westward migration.

Women (in the Revolutionary War) (pg.146) – they helped the American soldiers (male) by doing chores for them, which helped boost their morale (ex: Molly Pitcher), also some dressed as men and fought. They were important as it helped tried to show that women were just as helpful as men.

Abigail Adams and Judith Sargent Murray (pg.146/147) – Abigail tried to tell her husband to remember the ladies’ part in the war, Judith was one of the leading essayists – wrote in 1779 that women’s minds were just as good as men. They were important as they both tried to fight for women’s rights.

Statute of Religious Liberty (pg.150) – called for the complete separation of church and state. Important as it severely weakened the power of church.

The Ordinances of 1784/1785 (pg.151) – (1784) divided the western territory into ten self-governing districts, each of which could petition Congress for statehood when its population equaled the number of free inhabitants of the smallest existing state. (1785) Congress created a system for surveying and selling the western lands. Important as they were major accomplishments of the Articles of Confederation.

The Grid (pg.152/153) – the division of the western territory – the method of dividing the land – the division of land into carefully measured and evenly divided squares of rectangles. Important as it helped make selling the land a tad easier as it was equal, not unfair.

Northwest Ordinance (pg.153) – A solution to the problem of ordinary settlers who could not afford the price of the land (from the Ordinances of 1784/5). Important as it lead to criticism about the policies that created the 1787 Ordinance.

Battle of Fallen Timbers (pg.154) – Battle where the Miami Indians (leader: Little Turtle- made the most greatest military victory in Indian had against the whites) lost to the 4,000 soldiers led by General Anthony Wayne in the Ohio Valley in 1794. Important as it led to the Treaty of Greenville which ceded more land and acknowledged their claim of their territory they managed to retain.

Postwar Depression (pg.154) – lasted 1784 to 1787, was a perennial American problem of inadequate money supply; people that helped were Robert Morris, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison. Important as the nation faced a grim prospect of defaulting on its obligations.

Shay’s Rebellion (pg.155) – a large rebellion commanded by Daniel Shays because of the high debts and there was no other way for it to stop/pay off. Important as it added urgency to a movement to produce a new, national constitution.